The Exposition of the Palain de Pludastrie.

PARIS, Oct. 9, 1869.
It would be very difficult to give a sequel to my first communication on the exhibition of fine arts applied to industry if, during my frequent visits to the palace in the Champs Edyaces, I had not classed the most remarkable works exhibited, with a view to avoid confusion of trades. Every American who came to Paris for the Exposition Universelle must remember the sensation of dezziness and chaos which came on him as soon as he entered that costhe end of the first day of wandering within its the end of the first day of wantering winning boundaries relained a very precise motion of the namerous wonders they nad seem; the idea of contemplating one thing at a time in this Babel seemed preparerous; still, after a series of visits each man's skull seemed to widen and make room for his trains inside, which took things in by separate divisions, as it were. This is the method I adopted on visiting their year's display. It method i adopted on visiting this year a super-may cost considerable physical fatigue, as the objects seen are set out without regard to classification, with nothing in view but arisetic effect; but, as old ladies observe to children, "legs were made to wait on memory." It must also be confussed that each manufacturer has a wide space at communed in the nave of the bedding. His products are laid out on olegant stends, behind glass comparaments or under lovely tents. These are divided one from the other by dower beds, and there are large numbers of com-fortable garden seats conveniently placed before

cupies:-From one to ten metres, six francs per motre and per month, but for every metre beyond ten only two frances per metre. These are the charges for mural and perpendicular surfaces only; charges for manufactured objects are calculated according to space occupied on the soil, without any regard to height or breadin. Tweive france is paid per metre from one to ten metres; from ten to twenty metres more, six francs per metre; any number of metres required above twenty are paid hibitor has to contract for three months; at the end

for at the rate of two francs per motre. Each exhibitor has to contract for three months; at the end of that three, should the exhibition has longer, every portion of space occupied during the quarter is free of charge, as every article is exchibited for sale sind visitors are numerous the Palais de Plantistrie is an excellent market. It also orings to notice a number of ignored localities and firms which foreigners would not otherwise be acquanted with. None are admitted by the Palais de Plantistrie is an excellent market. It also orings to notice a number of ignored foreithes and firms which foreigners would not otherwise be acquanted with. None are admitted by the Palais de excellence made by the lounders of the association.

There are nume different groups. The first comprises all objects of art applied to the decoration of habitations, such as decorative architecture for the ormanentation of cities, public estifices and private dwellings; ornamental scripture, carving on wood, &c.: cabinet masking, iniaid measure lorged and melted tron, artistle frommonger; ornamental and mural palnting; satined gases and oblants.

Among the most remarkable products in the above division are those of the Ausonii suctory of galvanoplastic groups, monumental fountains, equestrian statues, vases and urns for the city of Paris, one stand for the display of artistic looksmitis, work is atways surrounded. There is the libest money sale ever seen in France; it is impante, ponderous-looking lockwork inside the door is of suce easy melbor has the smallest gloved and puts all the direrent preces in movement by means of a Key that one could keep in a watch pocket. The same exhibitor has an ornamental key, targed with the deferent preces in the overent by means of a Key that one could keep in a watch pocket, the direrent preces in the overent by means of a Key that one could keep in a watch pocket, the donerent preces in the overent by means of a Key that one could keep in a watch pocket, the donerent case tracery of the integral occu

Arabesques, Grocian tripods or Makina freedo work. It appears very coshs, but is little more expensive than common paving with stone or brick. Different colored earlies are baked in bollowed braces, which formed the design. The pieces are out to small cakes and are put togener as one word a puzze, each avoing to it mindemantically in its appropriate signare marked out on the floor. The richest Mosale and initial designs have become aimest common, this main-colored flooring being preferres to otherwise out our maning. It is easily cleaned with a damp sponge, moreover. This alocate mania reminds she that there was alive in Paris two years ago a very learned out schoolmaster who predicted, as ignificant ment with, that the day world come when his colourty like would give up their tagly red orick flooring for something more artisate, portupa install some work. Unfortunately it took all the time no should have devoted to his papils to predict this, so they left him one by one and then also getter. Meanwhile the schoolmaster and not grieve, for he was well read in Arabic and sat down to Mosales, the sat down thus for fifty years teaching a little Greek here and a little Latin there for daily food. By dint of studying Arabian arisine got an idea that he could invent a mathematical combination by means of figures thas would lead him to compose any indicate pattern, any Turkish or Oriental design. A square is a square, it was neared to matter all day; "it is all on the square?" "a round must have first ocean a square;" and the dourst of fifty years his hair turned very gray, but he pridea manself on having discovered a method by which any man, woman or child who could count might find out 5,000 different Mosale patterns in a gifarter of an hour, 10,000 in hair an hour, and so on this amy set, at about which time he thought his pupils would be swimming in a kind of katerioscope, an immediation of Mosale. His first went to manufacturers of artistic furniture and nimed lover, then to stawl weavers, to builders and others,

The worthy old man, thus rejected, saw nothing was left but for him to make what he could out of his fifty years later. He concluded to tench the science of the square," and it is needless to say found very few pupis, so he was reduced to go from door to door. He was sometimes snown into the houses of foreigners on consenting to give the "conclerge" a consideration if he found a disciple, but sometimes also be was shown out. I ewin to have been very curious when I was told a "tencher of the square" was at the door of the house I lived in on one of my may the door of the house I lived in on one of my may the door of the house I lived in on one of my may the door of the house I lived in on one of my may the door of the house I lived in on one of my may the was admitted. He looked quite veneral is in he threadbare black. There was something in him, too, it would have been hard to raugh at when he say that for two frances he would teach me in a quarter of an hour how to form 5,000 tables, and so on as above.

tables, and so on as above.

He began by making a perpendicular line of figures from one to nine than be rapidly made there I and tanks he was ready made; but soon filled up the map of times whit aquares, each figure being in the centre of one. Then he dotted one square with a black lead penguit, and the figure corresponding with it was dotted also. The spect of paper soon became a dezing space of specks. When all the squares were dotted—and the process was quite mnemotefulne—a simple deduction from one figure leading to another, he took four different colored chalks and filled all the white spaces with them in graceful harmony of shade. He then rubbed out his lines and specks and a gorgeous wheel of the challed all the white spaces with the control of the square and the combinations were magnificent, and to me it seemed done by so simple a process that I did not commit

his secret to paper. I was content with one design, and listened to the old man. He led me to comprehend how the Arabians, who invented figures, had applied them, probably as this inventor did, to Messles, to Arabesques and Moorish designs; how the indians had first learned to make the pains as made, so raised in color and grace. This old school-master was simply a genius; for he pierced through the clouds of antiquity. He is now oursel "under a square," and, as far as the writer of this correspondence is concerned, he has taken his secret leading clue away with him. I had not thought it complicated enough to condict to paper; but it has proved too much for my memory. It is possible that he teacher's power of demonstration was great and that he showed light where there was none, just as great oldstors make some intricate financial report look as plain that there is no objection to make to at

English Reviews of the Great Ecclesinstical Crisis-The Work Before the Bishops-The syllabors and Encyclical.

crisis—the work before the Beshops—The syllabas and Encyclical.

(From the London Times.)

The curtain is about to rise upon their great council of fome which has long been casting its shadows before. Sixth of the Lateram or brist of the Vatican, it can only be called Ecumenical at this usic of the day by a stretch of coartesy. Inasmuch as all "cardinals, patriarchs, primates, architecture, justices, aboots with quasi-episcopal gritishetion, generals of orders, together with certain crudite men and princely pressons, are convoked, it is distinct from all other kinds of synois, inflorat, provincial and otherwise. But Church historians do not agree as to the total number of featmentical councils hithericalled. The well-known menical councils hithericalled. The well-known menical councils but seventeen, is not accepted by all. When, for example, the Ecumenical Council of Episcus in 445 had decided, not without the aid of "swords and sucks and many monks' needs," that Entyones' opinion alvest the hadre of Cuntal was the ortholox one, another Ecumenical Council, their devent years inter at chalcadon, decided that the occision of its predecessor was mall and you had they and they are included and the decision of its predecessor was mall and you had that, so far front bong an Ecumenical

and void, and thus, so far from being an Ecumentical connect, it was a connect of Brancis-"Law content and Epacetanton," Even so the council of Basic was called "Basic was a few at the content of the size was called "Basic was granted demonstrative and the states. It will, therefore, only deserve the Ecumenical when all will have gone well and the symod that comes after shall have approved its doings.

Meanwile there is much and tond knocking theard behind the stage. The works of St. Peter, we learn, have nearly reached their competence. Symor Sarti's plans having been rejected the device of vespignant has been adopted instead. The Fapal throne stands at the end of the transept, the askar of the Council in the centre, the stalls for the faithers being grouped around, no longer, also in the faithers being grouped around, no longer, also in the faithers being grouped around, no longer, also in the faithers being grouped around, no longer, also in eaven, but owing probably to urgent affairs in their respective dioceses, in seven rows. The whole space, instead of being closed by an agree at the confession, wit be suit in by a curtain, which can be drawn aside so that the assembled multitudes may, as time serves, behold the grand scene. The stenographers chosen from the different nations, so that they may not stumble over any foreign—say Eritiss—Latin, are rapidly mastering their craft under one of the most experienced teachers. The seven commissions, each presides over by a cardinal, are pushing on their work, spite of heat, malaria or due vacatious. The Pope receives a daily report of their progress. A special cummission, composed of high digital serion in aircady weighing on the mind of Paure Luigi da Trento, the Archotehop of frontum, the Apostolic Fracher of the Variean.

Nor is interature, in the widest sense of the word, idie on the subject. Articles, and notices and essays and pampilets liberal and diffrancounce, raold and sensible. Catholic, Protestain, rationarists and so forth, grut the papers and the boo

Nor is literature, in the wideat sense of the word, idie on the subject. Articles, and hotices and essays and pampalets liberal and ultramontane, racid and sensible, catholic, Protestant, rationaliste and so forth, glut the papers and the book market in honor of the coming question of the hour. But mighty little is to be said of these efforts, and he who would attribute to them a higher value than that of, in the main, a carloupenby literature, would be mistascen. When was it that the hast Ecumentical Conneil, when was it that the hast Ecumentical Conneil, when was it that the hast Ecumentical Conneil, and the throes of the German reformation, and it set that the throes of the German reformation, and it set and the throes of the German reformation, and it set and the following year. But at the beginning of it a Sermon was preached in which if was likered to the last Council, wherein Christ and the Apostles would sit in judgment over the living and the dead. And the learned and picas have ever since considered this a prophetical sermon, misminch as between Trens and that Supreme synot there were to be no more Councils. They were wrong, but so was the whole work. No one would have decamt of a like revival coming to pass before our eyes. Nay, there were those who doubted long after the preparations had commenced. Perhaps our readers have forgotten the circumstances under which this Council was insered into the world. It may be well to recapituate.

On the sch of December, 1564, the tenta anniversay of the 'dogmant's definition of the liminaculate Conception of the Virgin Motier of God," there appeared, together with an encyclical letter, the famines Spillebus, treating in ten chapters and engine parangaphs of the principal errors of our time. On the off January, 1567, seventeen questions, chiefly on curred describing owth regard to be capital tetter to all the history. On the presence of 500 bishops, wherein he made know a to thom his iona-choris are desired to summon a General Conneil, by the means of which the C

encouraging. The Greek Patrach would not book at the letter, though it was bandsomely bound in red moreco and emblazioned with gold letters bearing his own name. He had read all about it in the newspapers, and did not see how the Council could do aught but lead to further strife. The peace once arrived at by the two Churches had long fatien to the ground. His mind was perfectly easy on the subject. And so the gorgeous volume was taken from the divan and handed back to the delegate, who was bowed out, and departed in peace. The histopolitan of Chalceson returned the fracyclicil, with the simple but graphic "Epistrophete" which might be freely rendered "Avanut." The Bispop of Varia did not see how he could accept what his master had refused, and so be sent back the Encyclicial. The Bishop of Salonica had no less than the Featons for his declining, to without the Encyclicial. The Bishop of Salonica had no less than the reasons for his declining, to without the Encyclicial of the Bishop of Salonica had no less than the reasons for his declining, to without the Encyclicial of this gives by the following which is against Scripting: let this put it down and discapit his particular to this graps. 4. The Pope wears a sword, which is against Scripting: let this put it down and discapit his army. 5. Let him give up the fillowing and there will be a more disample between Greeks and Lams—which last proposition, all things considered, is very debtons. Yet there were some exceptions which the official Roman pross calls "consoling." One schismate busing press calls "consoling." One schismate busing press calls "consoling." One schismate busing returned the letter, yet with the origin that they would think about it for fitmesh, faid abouter, the Venerable Bishop of Trotizond, wet stroken in years, seems to have been que to yet come, and received the Ecomemical would income pressed it to his forenead, their to have one of the proposition, and they are consoled to the control of the proposition, and they are consoled to the fit o

And and all these signs and tokens the sit of December approaches rapidly. We may perhaps, five the probable programme of the beganning of the performance, as we may gather it from previous the performance, as we may gather it from previous George M. Woodcock. 22 multi Christendom will solemnly be called upon for its Isnac A. Woodcock, bow... 27

prayers on behalf of the Synod. Next, one of several days' fast will be processing. On the day fixed, the 8th of December, the assembly will waik in solemn procession to \$1. Petar's, where, on this occasion, the Papai throne will be erected at the end of the transept and the altar of the Council in the centre, the stalls for the Fathers being grouped around it. The Pope is his legate will then celebrate high mass, and in the prayers the Holy Ghost will be especially invoked. To all present a full remission of their substitution of the prayers and between the substitution of the prayers and blessings will be invoked both on the Pope and the assembly, the Pope chanting thries, "It have senten synodym et

omines practice eccessionations beneficion of reserve disposits. After this the President—the Pope or his legate—buts the question, "Does it pleases you, to the honor and glery of the holy and undivided Trimity, the Father, the Soft, and the floty thost, to the more and glery of the holy and undivided Trimity, the Father, the Soft, and the floty thost, to the increase and augmentation of the faith and the Carstian religion, to the externimation of hereey, he peace and unity of the Church, the improvement of the elergy and the Church the improvement of the elergy and the Church the inspection of the elegistration of the elegistration of the elegistration of the elegistration of the church that this Courcil do commence and have dominenced." The Facet having been given, the next meeting being fixed, the ambrosian hymn of praise is sang, and the assembly disperses. And what next?

Protound mystery shrouds the proceedings. And yet, perhaps, we may tell our renders in secret what we have learned on very good authority. Three things will be done at the Council, which is not to last more than three weeks altogether. The three things will be done at the Council, which is not to last more than three weeks altogether. The three things will be the declaration of the mailinality of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the teginning of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the teginning of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the teginning of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the eighthus of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the eighthus of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the eighthus of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the eighthus of the Pole, which is no be proposed at the eighthus of the Pole, which is not to a pole to return to all three.

So much for the work of the session. This Council will in many ways ce different from its predecessors. From Nicea to Treat, they always used to be convened in order to devise means against some special enemy, be it arius or Lusher, fromy IV, or Prederick H., the Saracen

Peniscola, and not at constance, dwells the charch; even as in Noath's Ara, there was whilom assembled att immanity."

And, indeed, though at Rome, and though in the mist of his prelates, about whose poor part in the whole transaction we shall yet have to speak. Pins IX, already sits in grim sollitude. The last paragraph of the Syllabus declares it a damnable error to suppose that the Pope "can or ought to resonche himself and come to an understanding treconcileare et componery with progress, liberalism and modern civilization." Was anything ever more precises Never has the curse pronounced by linocent III, upon our Magna charta and the barons that framed it been abrogated, but it has grown and spread since and two worlds rest under its shadow in peace. That "disgrace to the English nation," that "thing of no account," which, in its thousand reflections and images, has now become the supreme law of nearly all civilized malons, shall they, shall we, abrogate it at the Council's bidding. Or shall not the winds of heaven carry back to Rome its own weird cry, echoed by a whole world, non possumes?

An Oxford Student from Egypt.

[From the London Telegraph, Oct. 19.]

Prince Hassan, the second son of the Viceroy of Egypt, and soite arrived in Oxford on Sunday from Charage's Hotel, and proceeded to Grandponthouse, St. Addates, which has been taken for his Royal Highness during his stay at Oxford. The Prince yesterday morainz, according to etiquette, chiled on the Very Reverend the Dean of Christ Churca, of which society he has become a member, and will at once enter on the duties of college life. Mr. G. S. Murray, late scholar of Wadham College, and now student of Christ Church, has been appointed private turor to his Royal Highness.

The general convention of the Evangelical Church in Hungary has decided not to take part in the up-

in attempt was recently made to blow up the now der manufactoryat Weiters, in Beigium, Luckly, however, the train was discovered in time to pre-cent a fearful canastrophe.

A lemnie speaker, Midame Pire, who recently addressed several public meetings in Paris, has re-

addressed several public meetings in Paris, has re-ceived a warning from the government on account of her vehement language.

The French Steam Packet Conpany the Mes-sageries Imperiales advertise that their packets leaving Marsellies on November 10 will pass through the Sucz Canal on their read to India.

the Socz Canai on their r ad to India.

The immediate cause of Count Wratislaw's committing sancate in Vicana, during the visit of the Prince of Prussia, proves to be the loss of some \$350,000 in speculating in stocks on 'Change.'

According to the Paris journals, nearly ail the wounded and killed in the late strike at Abbin, were hit in the back, proving that the people were fired upon by the troops warn in the act of taking flight.

highs.

On the strike of the dry goods clerks in Paris being known by telegraph, the London trades unions sent three thousand dollars to assist the net, and about one thousand dollars were received from Prussia for the same purpose.

The principal place of meeting of the Skoptsi, religious fanalies, has been recently discovered in a merchant's house in Moscow, Russia. Numerous idois were selved and forty-eight women have been arrested on suspicion.

The opening of the Suez Canai has caused some commonton in the commercial circles of sussia, and agents have already been sent to East India in order to arrange for the starting of a steamboat communication between odessa and some of the principal Indian ports.

BUAT RACES ON LAKE QUINSIBAMOND.

The Boats and Their Crews. The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette of October 30 con-

two o'clock P. M., on Lake Quinsigamond, providing the weather is favorable, and the second three days afterward. The first is between the four-oar boats Neptone, of Boston, and S. Salisbury, Jr., of Wor-

Soptime, of bottom, and Science, Jr., is the same that won the four-oar race in the city regatia last July, making their three miles in 19:30, only six seconds beauth the time made by the Harvard Freshmen crew—a six-oar boat. They are an heavy men, with bard, firm muscles, and their opponents with have to work if how win the race. The names, ages, height and weight of the crew are as follows:—

Bayes and weight of the crew are as follows:

J. J. O'Leary, stroke. 24 5.11% 184

Thomas Leally 25 5.11% 175

J. J. Piczgovaci 25 5.11% 175

Cornelins Broemman, bow 24 5.05% 199

The crew of the Neptune consists of the following named men, and their neight is about as given:

Height.

Andrew Connors, stroke .....

Mcknity is the shortest and stoutest, but they will vary very little in weight. They are boarding at the Quinsigamond House, and are under training by Mr. Foley, of Hoston. They have the old Ward boat Mich participated in the race at Springfield. The Salisbury crow have the same boat they rowed in last July. Both crews practice twice a day, rowing about six or seven miles each time.

The Union crew, of Worcester, who have challenged the Neptune crew, are busily engaged in preparing for their race. This crew also participated in the four-oar race at the Worcester Chizens's Regatta in July, and came in second, in 19:50—fourteen seconds after the S. Salisbury, Jr. A year ago they won the two mile lapstreak race in 14:5335. The crew is as follows:—

Height, Weight, 5,10% 152 5,00% 156 5,00% 160 5,11 150

Details of News from British India-Loss of the American Versel J. P. Whitney and Thirty-two of Her Crew-Terrible Suffer-ings of the Survivors-Twelve Days in an Open Boat Without Provisions-Cotton Exported from Sombay During the Year-The Euroy from the Kushbegi of Eastern Turkistan-An English Army Captain Converted to Brahminism-Three English Soldiers Profess Themselves Mussalmen.

HOMBAY, Sept. 25, 1869. since the last mail has been the arrival from Port Louis of Captain Ober; the chief mate, Mr. Browne, and Mr. A. G. Shalders, a passenger of the American ship J. P. Whitney, which has been totally lost, while on her way from Calcutta to Maurithus. This vessel was, when lost, owned by Messrs. McAlister & Field, of the American Tudor Ice Company, at Calcutta and Bombay, but was formerly in the hands of Mr. R. D. Somner, of New Orleans. She was a Maine built ship, of 1,000 tons burden, and about fifteen years old. Her owners hold American policies of insurance for the fun value. The following is Mr. Sunder's version of the disaster, and as it has been revised by the Capitain it is undoubtedly an authentic account of the supwreck. It will be noticed that the second mate, Mr. Rainey, and thirty-one Lascar sailors have been drowned, while the sufferings of those who have had the good fortune to escape have

The second moths. The Tellary and the price of Lease of the Secondary of the Price of the Secondary of the S

sugar was, of course, taken away from them and thrown into the common stock. In lact, on this day the only rations served on were three spoonful of sugar and three bitle wooden measures of water per men. On Tuesday the sea was very heavy, and the waves threatenes to swamp the boat every moment, it commenced with a long swell, but the waves soon got storter as the wind increased, and at last broke over the boat so fearfully that we all thought our last hour was come. It was with difficulty that the captain could steer, and the water had to be constantly bailed out. Fortunately, the boat was built sharp at both ends, and the captain, who held the thier, being very stout, his broad back, to a great extent, pieserved the boat from being flied and swamped. The mast, which was a good, four ash oar, bent like a reed, and at last the captain, to lighten the boat, ordered all the clothes to be thrown overboard, as they were saturated with water and very leavy. Shirts, coats, trousers, boots—all alike were cast into the soa. Though we now fet that it was a forforn hope, we determined to strangle to the last. Storn despair was stamped on every face—a lock none who shared that terrible voyage will ever torget. But it is useless to describe in detail the daily inseries we endured through that terrible tweive days' voyage. Some days our only good was a little sugar and water and all the time

for tible twelve days 'voyage. Some days our only food was a little sugar and water, and all the time we were hovering between life and death. At last, on the 21st of April, we signed the Six Islands, Mr. Lapierre, the Administrator, coming out four innes to meet our boat. Many of the men when they landed were so weak that they could scarcely stand. Mr. Lapierre reated us with the utmost kindness, giving as clothing, and feeding us for two months, until the English brig libs, Capitain Dolphin, arrived at the Island and gave us a free passage to Port Louis. On the way we touched at the Agaiagar Islands, where we were kindly entertained by the Administration, Mr. S. C. Feutharde. None of these gentlemen—Mr. Lapierre, Capitain Dolphin or Mr. Feutharde—would accept any offer of pecuniary compensation for their hospitainty.

Such acts of generosity and kindness, fortunately for the sake of humanity, are to be found the world over; but they deserve, nevertheless, some special notice, and I am pleased to hear that it is the intention of the American Consul to lay the facts before his government.

government.

There is very little other news of interest. The is making itself felt in great dulness of trade. The ing favorably, and the bales available for export ing invorably, and the baies available for exper-will very likely exceed the quantity shipped last season. According to the statistics published by the Ecombay Chamber of Commerce, the experise of cotton from January 1 to September 18 of the pre-sent, vear from this port have been 983,450 bales, against a total expert in the twelve months of 1895

sent, veer from this port have been 903,009 bales, against a total export in the twelve months of 1803 of 11,170,700 bales.

It will be remembered that Mr. Shaw, who has recently visited the Kushbegt, of Eastern Turkistan, or, as it was formerly termed, Chimese Tartary, brought word of the intention of that potentate to despitch an envoy to India, who, if well received, would continue his journey to Emgland and pay his respects to Queen Victoria. The envoy has now arrived at Simia, and the Governor General inlends to pay him every attention possible, while the Bombay newspapers have already recommended that his stay in this city should be made as brilliant an adair as can be arranged. The ostensible ground of the tuss which will probably be made over him will be, of course, the eagerness of Indian merchants to extend their commercial operations into the Kushbeg is now the one remaining barriet, on the eastern side of Northern India, to the further advance of the Itussians. The St. Petersburg journals have already complained of the bribes which have been paid to the Ameer Sheer Ah for the honor of his alliance, but what will they say now that the Kushbegi also is to be bought, by the persuasive action of courseous speeches, and, probably, a secret offer of pecunnary assistance, entirely under British influence? No one laughs louder than the Anglo-Indian official at the absurdity of a Russian invasion of India. But why is the government so anxhous to ally itself to these barbarous Powers? Commerce with linem on any extensive

ever. They are certainly not work the large sums that are being spent upon them.

Most people are aware that missionary operations among the flindoos have not, so far, been crowned with any tangible result. Every convert costs 5,000 m gold, and even at that high price the converts are chiefly men of very low caste, who have no social unportence. A case has just occurred, however, of a born Christian, a white man and a captain in the Eritish army, turning Hindoo. There can be little doubt that the man in the Eritish army, turning Hindoo. There can be little doubt that the man as sare somewhat interesting. Four years ago, while still me the army, this Captain Remington suddenly deserted his regiment, autonomed himself as a religious mendeant, and soon acquired a large following of mative disciples. Clad in silk and gold cloth he went from place to place, creating great excitemont among the Hindoos. He was, of course, tried by court-martial for desertion, but was simply cashlered. After a few months he ceased to be the saint of the hour," and subsided into obscurity, only a week or two ago, however, he has been visited by a German missionary, who gives the following account of the adventure:—

I went to the disciple, who fold me that Captain Remington was the Hindoo saint, who sometimes called himself Nahadoo, and sometimes said he be was Jeaus Christ himself. The Brahmela, a fantestie man, reported me to him, and requestly not of the man and the captain the saint of the man had a seas Christ himself. The Brahmela, a fantestie man, reported me to him, and requestly not the man and the saint of the propent of the propent of the propent of the result not permit any European, wen not disciple and Annard Mach, and my solonishment. If found a real European in him, almost naked, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, about in this little room. Seeing me he made signs to a away without speaking. I greated him fremby on the wait in the sign of the work of the written paper without speaking. It greated him fremby on

Corporal Reliley nor any other man \$100 to testify against the sing samuel Chevers, examined by Mr. Phelps—Am an engineer aboard revenue entire McCalloch; been following the sea fifteen years; have been in the navy; was in the Augusta in 1803, a sidewheel steamer of the company of the same of lowing the sea fifteen years; have been in the navy; was in the Augusta in 1833, a sincewheel steamer of 1,310 tons, old measurement, carrying six guns and drawing twelve feet water; was of Noman's Land in her in July, 1803, about three weeks; anchored there in half mile of Noman's Land several times; was ashore quite often for provisions; I am sure it was not over three-quarters of a mile; we say on west side of island in about 18 ve tations water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davis—It was pleasant weather while we were there; we were at anchor about a day and a half at one time.

The defence here introduced Mr. Kearney—examined by Mr. Davis. Witness testified had followed sea for years; was a commissioned officer in United States Army during the war, and now an engineer; was in the Hornet while taking in coal off Montauk Point, which was then between three and four miles from shore; I shipped in Philladelphia on Hornet as a fireman for Queenstown; was on or about September 12 when sho left Halifax.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phelps—I am not familiar with the coast or position of lights; joined librart in Philadelphia, and left there about August 14; did not see Drs. McNulty and Dubose come on board there; first saw them some time during the montin of September after we left Halifax.

The testimony was closed here, and there being no further evidence, the court adjournes to Priday morning, as half-past ten o'clock, for arguments by counsel.

Force of the Explosion-Houses Shaken an

Force of the Explosion—Houses Shaken and Windows Broken.

The Dayton (Ohlo) Journal publishes the following despatches:

KENTON, Hardin County, Ohlo, Oct. 27, 1869.

At three O'clock this morning the minabitants of our village were suddenly startled from their siumbers by a terrilic noise, accompanied by an oscillating movement of their beds, rattling of doors, windows, and a general shaking up of buildings, causing many to rush out on the street to ascertain the meaning of the strange phenomenon. The earth's undulations were distinctly felt by several persons who happened to be upon the streets at that early hour. A few seconds before the report the northers sky was tiuminated as bright as day. The same sound, preceded by a vivid light, was noticed at several piaces is different directions from here.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

KENTON, Ohlo, Oct. 27, 1869.

A little before three o'clock this (Wednesday) morning the inhabitiants of this place and the immediate vicinity were avoused from their slumbers by a most terrille shock, which was followed by a general jarring of houses. The windows of several houses were broken. Many of our citizens rushed out into the streets to ascertain the cause of this piecomenon. Just before the report the northern and northeastern skies were as bright as noonday. It seemed to be of an extremely local character and going in a northeastern direction. The shock was not felt at either Forrest on the north, or Bellecentre, on the south.

An Accommodating Husband.

An Accommodating Husband.

The Hartford Courant tells of a fickle wife who left her husband in Providence and went to thartford to live with another man. Tiring of him this discontented woman left her paramour also, and reported that fact to the chief of Police in this terse expression:—"I've left that man and there's trouble." The Courant says:—

What that trouble was may here be stated. It appears that her husband, not knowing of ner whereacouts, had come to Hartford and secured work in one of the machine shops here, where he met the very man who had run away with his wife. Instead of getting square upon his dignity or setting up a shooting gailery he treated the matter of seduction as being the business of his wife entirely, who had a mind of her own and probably knew what she was about, but he desired some sort of a settlement. In fact, he didn't know but she had been imposed upon and was witting to be forgiven. If it was so, and she would come ment so anxious to ally itself to these barbarous Powers? Commerce with them on any extensive scale is impossible, and they are in themselves totally without importance of any description what

back and live with him again, he wanted to know if. The other fellow, who sympathized with him in his troubles, as he ought to have done under the circumstances, said that he had left the woman, as they did not live happiny together, and if it would be any accommodation he would go round with the nusband and call upon her, and furthermore use his influence to bring about a reconciliation. So much kindness, volunteered at that, nearly brought the husband to tears, and he took the hand of the eloper, and, pressing it warmly, gazet into his eyes affectionately, as much as to Say, "This is too much!" But finally both started and songht the woman, though instead of talking fairly with her it was proposed that of these two men, who had cach been rejected, she must choose one anyway, or she would be prosecuted for adultery. Time was given her to consider this delighful proposition, and meantime she visited the Police Headquarters and had the conference above referred to.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Cumbung-Woodbury-At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, October 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Everard Kempshall, ALEX. M. Cumbung, Jr., of New York, to Harnier B., youngest daughter of Dr. M. M. Woodrad.

Lowes-Erbort.—At the Moravian church, New Dorp, S. L. on Wednesday, October 27, by the Rev. F. F. Hagan, Mr. Hanny D. Lowes, of this city, to Miss Annu W., edest daughter of the late George P. Ebbitt, of the former place.

Died.

Died.

AGNEW.—On Saturday, October 39, William AdNew, in the Sath year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this day (aboniay), at twelve o'clock M., from
his late residence, No. 24 East Twenty-first street.

BLOSS.—At Sparta, Ga., at the residence of her
son, G. W. Watkins, on Thursday, October 28, Mrs.
ELIZABERI BLOSS, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.
BEOWN.—On Sanday, October 31, at Newburg, N.
Y., Mrs. Hellen M. Brown, wife of the late J. W.
Brown, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother,
J. F. Phillips, 79 Woodhul street, Brooklyn, on Tucaday afternoon, at one o'clock.
BROWN.—On Sunday, October 31, Phena Brown,
reliet of Hori Brown, in the \$2d year of her are.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRANN.—Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, October
31, at five O'clock, Joint Blayan, aged 40 years and
8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to

nate residence, 128 Baxter street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Love.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, October 30, Saram, widow of George Long, aged so years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary-church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

LUNDT.—On Saturday, October 30, after a long and painful liliness, Ann Jane, wife of Captain W. O. Lundt.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late resi-

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral, from her late residence, No. 59 Hunter street, Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LUSK.—On Sadurday, October 33, DAMIEL D. LUSK, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Spring street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MEMBELL.—At Denver City, Colorado Territory, on Friday, September 24, Oriella, wife of Captain W. H. Merrell, of the United States Army, aged 30 years.

Friday, September 24, OPHRILA, whe of Captain W.

II. Merrell, of the United States Army, aged 30
years,

MILNE,—At Cambridge, Mass., on Friday, October
20, Rodert Milne, a native of Aberdeensuire, Scotland, late of New York, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of
his brother, William Milne, 256 West Thirty-fifth
st, this (Mooday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock,
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend without further notice,

MCNEILL—On Saturday, October 30, ELIZA, wife
of Robert McNeill, aged 69 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited
to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in
seventy-sixth stroc, between First and Scoond
avenues, on Thesday morning, at ten o'clock.

NOLAN, of county Tipperary, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from her
late residence, 156 Mott street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

Irish papers please copy.

PECC.—On Somaway morning, October II. after a

late residence, 156 Mott street, on Tuesday afternoon, at haif-past two o'clock.

Irish papers please copy.

PECL.—On Sumay morning, October 31, after a protracted liness, ex-Alderman William J. PECK, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 218 West Fifty-second street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without farther notice.

REED.—On Saturday, October 30, Baidget Reed, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 220 Wayne street, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

REIDY.—On Enday, October 31, Patrick Reidy, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The remains will be taken from the residence of his parents, 33 East Broadway, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

SCANLON.—On Friday, October 24, atter a lingering liness, which she bore with Christian fortifude, Hanonahi, the beloved wife of Thomas Scanlon, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning at all-past ten o'clock, from St. Lawrence church, Eighty-fourth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Sigo papers please co2y.

Madison avenues, thence to Calvary Cemetery for Interment.
Sligo papers piease Cody.
Sligo papers piease Cody.
Sligo papers piease Cody.
Sligor.—In Brooklyh, on Sunday, October 31, James Short, in the 3id year of his age.
The friends of the family are Invited to attend the funeral, from his laie residence, No. 18 Little street, on Tuesday.
SMITH.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, October 31, after a short lilness, Mrs. Manna J.
SMITH, widow of Dr. Samuel R. Smith, aged 70 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the innersi, from the Pirst Presbyterian church, Stapleton, on Wednesday afternoon, at one olelock.

o'clock.
Thibault.—On Friday, October 23, Mrs. Algair
Thibault, widow of Charles Thibault, in the 68th
year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited
to attend the funeral, without further notice, ou
Thesday, morning, at ten o'clock, from her late restdence, 147 East Fitteenth atreet.